



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

with various other physiological operations, come to be so far removed, as in our experience they seem to be, from the voluntary life of the organism as a whole? Is it conceivable that in the full light of knowledge of the nature of organization we might acquire some degree of conscious and voluntary control, either direct or indirect, over these organizing and form-dominating energies? Herein, surely, would lie a most potent factor in the further evolution and destiny of our own race.

The contemplation of the imaginable consequences of this idea of dominant organizing energies overwhelms us beneath an avalanche of questions, of whose asking the only justification lies in the fact that they are properly biological questions for which biology at present has no answer. Certain of these questions may seem to carry us beyond the world of possibilities and into the misty realm of dreams. Yet, does not what we dream become possible even in the dreaming?

HERBERT W. RAND

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

*THE BEQUESTS OF THE LATE
MORRIS LOEB*

By the will of the late Morris Loeb, formerly professor of chemistry at New York University, large bequests are made to educational, scientific and charitable institutions. Subject to the life interest of Mrs. Loeb, \$500,000 is bequeathed to Harvard University for the advancement of physics and chemistry. Twenty-five thousand dollars are bequeathed to the American Chemical Society for the establishment of a type museum of chemicals, to be established in the Chemists' Club of New York City, the U. S. National Museum or the American Museum of Natural History, and \$2,500 is bequeathed to the National Academy of Sciences. His stock in the company owning the Chemists' Club is bequeathed to the company. Fifty thousand dollars are bequeathed to the Hebrew Technical Institute

and \$250,000 to the Solomon Betty Memorial Home for Convalescence. The residuary estate, subject to Mrs. Loeb's life interest, is to be equally divided among the Smithsonian Institution at Washington and the following New York institutions: The American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Cooper Union, the Hebrew Technical Institute, the New York Foundation, the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, the Hebrew Charities Building and the Educational Alliance. The Smithsonian Institution receives its bequest to further the exact sciences. The American Museum of Natural History is to get a collection for the illustration of the industrial use of natural products in ancient and modern times. The Metropolitan Museum of Art is to purchase and exhibit objects illustrating the development of artistic handicraft in Europe and America. Cooper Union is to endow a professorship. The Hebrew Technical Institute is to establish technical courses for mechanics. The Jewish Protectory and Aid Society bequest is for the relief of employees. The Hebrew Charities Building is to use the money to establish a library and to reduce the rent for the charitable societies occupying the building. The Educational Alliance is to devote the gift to work among women and children.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. CARL L. ALSBERG, chemical biologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in succession to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

MR. W. H. FOX, of Philadelphia, a student of art, has been appointed curator in chief of the Brooklyn Museum to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Frederic A. Lucas, to accept the directorship of the American Museum of Natural History.

THE anniversary meeting and dinner of the Royal Society was held on November 30. Sir Archibald Geikie made the annual address. At the dinner toasts were proposed by Sir Rickman Goldee, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, by Prince Lichnowsky, the German ambassador, and by Professor Elie